



AN
AFFECTING NARRATIVE
OF THE
Captivey and Sufferings
OF MRS.

MARY SMITH

Who with her Husband and three
daughters, were taken prisoners by
the INDIANS, in August last
(1814) and after enduring
the most cruel hardships
and torture of mind for
sixty days (in which
time she witnessed

THE TRAGICAL DEATH OF HER HUSBAND
and helpless Children) was fortuna-
tely rescued from the merciless
hands of the Savages by a
detached party from the
army of the brave

GENERAL JACKSON.

Now commanding at New-Orleans.

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CAPTIVITY & SUFFERINGS

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Mrs. Mary Smith, &c.

(Communicated from a gentleman in the Western Country to his friend in Rhode-Island.)

THE intrepid and brave Gen. Jackson, with the troops under his command, having so completely effected his object the last season, in so far exterminating the Indians of the Creek Nations as to compel the surviving few to sue for peace, it was conceived advisable by the general to station a few regiments in their neighbourhood to hold them in awe in case an enemy should attempt to instigate them to a commencement of hostilities, in the interim the commander was apprized of the incursions of wandering hordes of the Kickapoo nation of Indians, who had committed many depredations on the white inhabitants residing near the Floridas. A detachment from a Tennessee regiment, consisting of a lieutenant, sergeant and thirty two privates were ordered on an expedition for the protection of the defenceless inhabitants. This little but brave handful of men quit the main body of the army on the 3d of Sept. and on the 4th crossed the Yazoo, and not meeting with any but friendly Indians in this quarter, they bent their course further west, and on the 24th fell in with a party of the Choctaws; by these Indians they were informed that they had the day before fallen in with a large body of the Kickapoos, and run away Chickasaws, and that they had with them some white prisoners, and a great number of scalps. Lient. Brown pushed forward with all possible expedition, and on the day following about sun set fell in with their trail, and by the fires concluded that the enemy had not en-

camped not far ahead, at the dawn of day the Lieut. dispatched two of the most active of his men, to make an observation as to the number and situation of the Indians, they returned with the information that they had discovered the enemy encamped in a swamp a few miles therefrom, that their number exceeded one hundred and were armed with bows and arrows, that they perceived three or four whites lying bound in their centre, one of whom appeared to be a female ; these observations were made without any discovery on the part of the enemy.

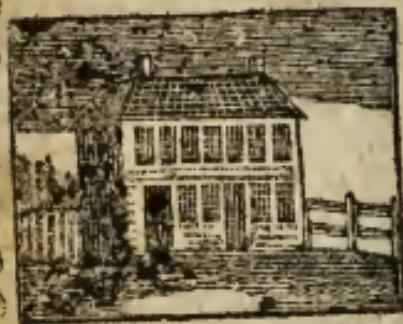
A consultation was now held among the officers and privates, whether it would be prudent to risque an action with a force so much superior to their own, these probably being four to one, but the idea of rescuing from the merciless hands of their enemies their unfortunate countrymen, who probably were designed as victims to feed their savage fires, inspired the Lieut. and his little band with unequal resolute ; the commander placing the utmost confidence in his men, whom he knew were well skilled in the Indian mode of bush fighting, did not hesitate to devise a plan of attack that would insure the release of their unfortunate countrymen, he divided his company into four parties, the sergeant with ten men, were designed to gain their rear, two parties of six men each were to flank them on the right and left, while the lieutenant with the remainder of the company were to charge them in front ; each party were directed to gain their stations unperceived by the enemy, if possible, and having them thus encompassed the charge of those in front was to be the signal for the other parties to rush on the enemy. The Lieut with his little band of invincibles were soon within gun shot of the savages by whom being at this instant discovered, the latter threw themselves into Indian file, and with a yell peculiar to the savage race, rushed upon their assailants, at whom they hurled their tomahawks and discharged their arrows,

at this important crisis, Lieut. Brown ordered his little company to charge, which being the first signal for general attack, the detached parties rushed upon the enemy with such impetuosity, in the mean time shouting and discharging their pieces with so good effect, that the latter were soon thrown into disorder and became panic struck; they made no further resistance but throwing aside their packs, blankets, and even their weapons, attempted each to save himself by flight: but this unexpected opportunity of revenge did not pass unimproved by the lieutenant's braves; not having sufficient time to reload their muskets, they assailed the enemy with their own weapons destroying numbers with the tomahawks, &c which they had so recently possessed. In less than half an hour the conquering assailants compleated their work. At the conclusion of the fight, the unfortunate captives were sought for, whom they found four in number (one a female) bound hand and foot with green withes; thus did this inferior number of the brave and hardy sons of the western world, attack an enemy in the heart of their own country, and of four times their number, of whom fifty two were slain, twelve made prisoners and many wounded, and four unfortunate captives liberated, and all this effected without the loss of a single man on their part, and but four slightly wounded.

The poor female appears to have been peculiarly unfortunate, by these ferocious cannibals, she has been deprived of her husband and three lovely children, and that too in a manner almost too shocking to relate; her story is such as cannot fail to touch the heart of all not callous to the feelings of humanity.

The name of the late husband of this unfortunate woman was Richard Smith, who with his family (consisting of himself, wife, three children and a negro lad) resided at the extreme part of a small township 135 miles west of the Natchez, and at the distance of 12 miles from any other white family, that they re-

mained unmolested until the night of the first of August last, when Mr. Smith was alarmed by the barking of his dog, he rose from his bed and looked from his chamber window, but saw no person, and all appeared to be quiet; he again returned to his bed, but not many minutes after he was once more disturbed by a loud and repeated knocking at the door; the whole family now became greatly alarmed and repaired to the chamber of Mr. Smith, who now hailed from the window, and demanded who was there but received no other answer, that if he did not immediately open his doors, he should be murdered! He was soon convinced that a party of Indians surrounded his house, and suspecting that their designs were hostile, he armed himself, and ordered the remainder of the family to prepare to defend themselves in the best manner they could; accordingly Mr. S. with his wife and negro equipped themselves with a leaded musket each, and the two oldest girls with each a hatchet.



Being thus prepared, Mr. Smith hailed once more from the window, and with the most horrible threats he was ordered to open his doors, which he peremptorily refused. In a few moments the doors were forced and the hellish tribe rushed in, and were saluted with the three muskets, which caused them to

retreat, and gave the brave defenders time to reload, immediately after they again returned and attacked the negro, whom they soon dispatched with their tomahawks. Mr. S. and his wife again discharged their pieces, and then with their daughters retreated to the inner chamber, the door of which they bolted, here the unfortunate family did not remain long secure, for before they had time to reload, they succeeded in forcing the door, and with uplifted tomahawks and a hideous yell, rushed into the room! all further resistance now was vain. Mr. S. receiving a severe blow upon the head from an Indian with his toma-hawk, fell senseless to the floor; Mrs. S. observing herself and children surrounded by those savage monsters, frightfully painted, and who with their toma-hawks and scalping knives menaced them with instant death, begged for mercy, but alas, her intreaties were in vain, they were dragged almost naked out the house, and bound severally with cords.

By order of one of the savages, who appeared to be chief, about twenty of their gang took charge of the unhappy prisoners, and by whom they were to be conducted to their settlement, about 100 miles distant without delay, while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the house. They commenced their journey about two in the morning, and travelled through an uncultivated wilderness, at the rate of nearly six miles an hour. If either of the prisoners through fatigue slackened their pace, they were most inhumanly beat and threatened with instant death.

After a tedious travel of nearly thirty miles, the savages halted in a swamp; here for the first time, from the time of their departure, the prisoners were permitted to sit down, the Indians kindled a fire, on which they broiled some bears flesh, but of which they allowed the unfortunate captives but a small portion. After refreshing themselves and extinguishing their fire, they recommenced their journey and travelled until sunset when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare some covering for the night.

The unfortunate children complained much of their feet being swollen; contrary to their expectations, however, they had a tolerable night's rest, and on the succeeding day, though nearly naked and half starved, travelled with much more ease than on the preceding one. The savages occasionally allowing them a little half roasted bear's flesh, sufficient only to keep them alive, they this day travelled according to the reckoning of the Indians nearly 40 miles, and were about sun set joined by the remaining savages who were left behind, they were loaded with the spoils of Mr. Smith's property, among which, unfortunately for the captives was a small keg of whiskey, of which drinking until they became intoxicated, they diverted themselves in torturing their unhappy prisoners in every way that savage brutality could devise. Mr. Smith having lost so large a quantity of blood in consequence of the severe wound that he had received at his house, and now receiving additional bruises and lacerations, became so weak, that on the morning ensuing he was found unable to support himself on his legs, the savages imputing his inability to wilfulness, renewed their acts of barbarity to effect a compulsion, they severally beat him with clubs, cut and gashed his flesh with their knives, and scorched his naked body with brands of fire, finding, however, that their hellish proceedings had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy sufferer less enabled to travel, they formed the horrid conclusion of putting him to a painful death, and in order to execute the infernal purpose, they stripped and prostrated the wretched victim on his naked back, they then cut holes through his wrists and ankles, between the bones and tendons, in such a manner as to draw green withes through the apertures, then extending his arms and legs to a degree exquisitely painful, they with the ligatures above mentioned, lashed him fast to four small trees, about six feet from the ground, which bloody exploit finished, those horrid hell hounds left for a few moments the writhing sacrifice, with an in-

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tent to make merry and enjoy in *Wica*, the excruciating tortures of the sufferer.

In about half an hour they returned and commenced an Indian dance and pow wow, around the distressed victim, this they continued to do about an hour when becoming weary of such severe exercise, a strip of bark was placed within a few inches of Mr. Smith's head, as a mark and at which his cruel tormentors now in succession hurled their tomahawk; at length either by accident or design one of those deadly weapons struck the head of their expiring victim and fortunately put an immediate end to his existence. To this horrid spectacle Mrs. Smith and her unfortunate children were compelled to stand witnesses, unable to render their wretched husband and parent any assistance.



The merciless cannibals having sufficiently feasted them selves with a view of the mangled body of the deceased, of which having deprived of its scalp, they again re-assumed their journey toward their settlement, in view of which they encamped that night. At day light next morning, they gave their prisoners new clothes, painted their faces with various colours, and put into their hands white staffs, tassaled round

with the tails of deer, this being done, the savages commenced a dismal yell, in a few moments after they were joined by a great number of Indians and squaws from the village, to which the unhappy prisoners were now conveyed, they were led in great triumph to the cabin of their principal chief, where they were given to understand their fate was to be determined.

The chiefs of the tribe, after a consultation of an hour or two, conceived it most advisable to put the prisoners to death, as the captors it appeared had disagreed about whose property they should be as they had jointly seized them ; and to terminate the dispute, agreeably to the abominable usage of the savages, it was determined by the chiefs of the party that the prisoners who gave rise to the contention should be destroyed ; and that their captors should be the principle agents in the execrable business : by them it was resolved that the unhappy girls should immediately suffer, while the death of the mother should be deferred until some future day.

No sooner was the determination of the chiefs made known, than the whole village set up the death cry, and began to make preparations for an event the most tragical ever recorded in history. Two saplings were pruned clear of branches up to the very top around them ; while this was doing, two or three of the Indians employed themselves in splitting pitch pine billets into small splinters about five inches in length, and as small as one's little finger, sharpening one end and dipping the other in melted turpentine.

At length with countenances distorted with infernal fury, and with hideous yells, two or three of the Savages leaped into the midst of their circle, and dragged those ill fated females, the oldest in her 19th and the youngest in the 11th year of their age, shrieking from the embraces of their helpless mother, these furies assisted by their comrades, stripped the forlorn girls, already convulsed with apprehensions, and tied each to a sapling, with their hands as high extended above their heads as possible ; and then, horrid to

relate, pitched them from their knees to their shoul-
ders, with upwards of six hundred of the sharpeſt
ſplinters above described; which, at every puncture,
were attended with ſcreams of distress that echoed
and re-echoed through the wilderness! — and
then to complete the infernal tragedy, the ſplinters,
all standing erect on the bleeding victims, were every
one set on fire, which muſt have exhibited a ſcene of
monſtrous misery, beyond the power of ſpeech to
deſcribe, or even the imagination to conceive. It
was not until near three hours had elapſed from the
commencement of their torments, and that they had
lost almost every reſemblance of the hu‐man form,
that these helpless virgins ſunk down in the arms of
their deliverer, Death.



What could have been the sensations of the poor
distressed mother, at witneſſing the horrid ſacrifice
of her tender offspring, I ſhall not attempt to ſay,
they were unquestionably ſuch as would be impossi-

ble for me or any other person to describe with correctness ! let it suffice to say, that she in a fit of distraction, during the tragic scene, broke in twain the withes with which she was bound, and plunged headlong into the flames that were then devouring her dear children.

She was insensibly drawn from the fire and conveyed to an Indian hut, where she remained in a state of delirium for two or three days, when she had a little recovered she was given to understand by an Indian, who spoke a little broken English, that the hut which she occupied belonged to one of their chiefs, who with four other Indians, were shot in the late attack upon her husband's house. The wretched captive now expected every moment to receive a summons to prepare herself for a fate as horrible as that of her friends, she remained however unmolested for nearly a week : when, two aged squaws came to the hut, and made signs to her to follow them, which she did, to the distance of nearly a mile, to a cleared spot of land, where were collected two or three hundred Indians, squaws and children ; Mrs Smith was now addressed by one who appeared to be a chief, and informed of the number of his tribe that had been slain, whose friends said he, cry for vengeance, and that she was then to suffer torments, the most hideous yells echoed through the woods, a large fire was kindled, and over it they placed a kind of gallows, on which the captive was made to understand, she was to be hung. Two large and fierce looking Indians bound her, and with savage ferocity, she was stripped and dragged towards the fire : a ring was first formed by the children, a second by the women, and a third by the men round the wretched victim ; they then commenced the death song, running back and forth round the flames, after continuing this for near an hour, one of the savages approached the prisoner, and when about to commit her to the devouring element, their attention was suddenly attracted by the harangue of an old Indian

as, apparently a chief, at the conclusion of which the prisoner was unbound and by the two old squaws conveyed back to the hut, where she had been recently confined. Here she had not remained long before the old Indian, by whose means her life had been preserved, entered, attended by an interpreter, and by whom she was informed that through the intercession of the old chief, her life had been spared, his power was absolute, and he had concluded to adopt her to supply the place of his squaw, who with his two children, had been killed by the whites in one of their former expeditions, the prisoner was now informed that it was left to her choice whether she would succeed to the proposals of the old chief, or would rather resign herself up a victim to savage barbarity.

Here I cannot better describe the feelings of Mrs. Smith, on this trying occasion, than to make use of her own words, they are, these; I now prayed for death, I heartily wished to be delivered from such merciless cannibals! but just escaped from torture, I was reduced to the necessity of becoming a prostitute in order to prevent the most ~~ersal~~ death but I had but little time to reflect, and that must be employed faithfully to resign myself as a victim to the barbarity of the savages was a dreadful thought, and to gratify the wishes of one of those vile monsters, was as I conceived, although shocking in the extreme, not quite so bad as to endure their savage torture, of the two impending evils, I was therefore induced to choose the least, I gave the old sachem to understand that I would cheerfully comply, and was conducted immediately to his wigwam, here I affected great regard for his person, but as I feigned great indisposition, begged of him to suffer me to remain in the situation I then was, until I should in some measure recover my health and spirits, to which, contrary to my expectations, he acceded.

I began now to contemplate seriously upon my disagreeable situation, when the thought arose in my

mind, that by killing this Indian, I might possibly effect my escape; the hut wherein I dwelt was entirely deserted by all other Indians than its owner, therefore my chance was good, I accordingly provided myself with an old scalping knife, which I found in the hut, and which I secreted beneath a quantity of moss, which served me for a bed, the night succeeding the old Indian having prostrated himself upon a matress, near by me, soon fell asleep, I thought this to be the time to effect what I had premeditated, accordingly I took my knife and creeping with as little noise as possible to where the savage lay, plunged it into his bosom; he attempted to rise, but at that instant snatching his tomahawk from his belt, gave him a severe blow on his head, which I repeated until I was sure he was dead.

I now hastily collected all the victuals that the hut contained, and left the lonesome place. Nothing was to be heard but the wild beasts, which very much daunted me, I however ventured to proceed, and steered a north easterly direction, every shake of a leaf startled me, thinking my enemies were in pursuit, I travelled on through brooks, briars and woods, as fast as my feeble legs would carry me till morning, when I conceived it more prudent to climb some tree and conceal myself in its top than to travel, while I was thus pondering, heard a dreadful yelling at a distance, which appeared to be in the same course that I had been travelling, I was so frightened that I knew not what measure to take, at least I resolved to climb a tree near by which I effected with considerable difficulty. I had not been long in this situation before I descried twenty or thirty frightful looking Indians, who passed within a few rods of the tree which I had ascended; I recognized some of my old tormentors among them. I kept upon the tree during the day, and at night descended and continued my journey. I had not proceeded far however before my ears were again assailed by the dreadful howlings of the wild beasts, which continued till morning;

several beasts approached me near enough to distinguish their horrid forms ; and some wild cats appeared also in sight, which perhaps, magnified by my fears, appeared of a most enormous size, nay, there was one of them that advanced nearer to me, than any of the rest, but upon my setting up a loud cry, he retreated, after having sent forth a most horrid yell, which was echoed back by all the other beasts of the forest.

To avoid these nocturnal enemies, I now resolved to travel only by day. After the fear and fatigue of the night, I could not think of setting forward before I had taken some repose, which I stood in great need of ; and at last, ventured to stretch myself down beneath the branches of a large oak ; but the agitations of my mind prevented me from any perfect enjoyment of that blessing, and I slumbered rather than slept, till noon.

I then took a slight repast, which consumed the remainder of my provisions, and began my journey easterly in hopes of reaching some christian settlement or falling in with some friendly Indians who would conduct me thereto. The meeting with the hostile savages, was the worst I had apprehended but I now began to think that a sudden death would be preferable to the state I was then in, passing from one misfortune to another, and exposed to the perishing with hunger, or supplying the wild beasts of the forest with meals to assuage theirs.

My weakness did not suffer me to go far this day, my journey being only about three hours slow pace : I took care to halt before my strength was quite exhausted ; the terror of the night preceding warned me to prepare a safe retreat for the night from the ferocious animals of the wilderness. Fear was the first principle of my action, which must have been very powerful in me, when it was superior to the pressing calls of hunger, having selected a tree of easy ascent, on which I had concluded to pass the night, I began to look about for food of any kind,

but there was neither roots nor vegetables fit for eating to be found.

As soon as the night fell I retired with a heavy heart to what I conceived a safe retreat for the night the wild beasts did not cause me any alarm until about midnight, when I might well imagine, from the horrid noise, that all the wild beasts throughout the deserts of this new world, had been gathered together, to terrify me with their howlings !

The welcome morn at length arrived, and by driving the beasts back to their dens, relieved my alarms, which had for the night suspended the cruel sensations of hunger, but as soon as my fears began to abate, these began to operate to a severe degree. Thus was I apparently fated to sustain alternately, the most bitter ills of life, hunger and fear.

I descended from the tree and prepared to pursue my uncertain journey, in hopes of being able to meet some sort of aliment in my way, to recruit my sinking spirits : I made trials of every species of plant, root or vegetable I could pick up, but with little success, there was no nourishment in them. My hunger increased every moment, but the hope of being able to assuage it sustained me every step, and enabled me to travel on till afternoon, when I arrived at a piece of rising ground, where I expected to have a view of some fruitful spot, or hospitable village ; but all was dreary as before, nothing was to be discovered but a thick and gloomy forest, as far as the eye could reach, I was now almost resolved to give up the idea of pursuing any further my fruitless route, in which I could not possibly foresee any end to my wants and miseries, except what I might have received upon the spot where I then was from death alone.

However, as the day began to draw to a close, I had yet sufficient strength left me to seek my usual place of safety for the night, during which I had little repose, as the continual howlings of the wolves and other beasts prevented it. The morning ensuing I once more set forward, but with as little prospect

of meeting with any succour as on the days preceding, a thick wood that I met with in my course, I found it almost impracticable to pass through on account of the strong reeds and briars it was choaked up with, which tore my feet and hands in a shocking manner, but fortunatly for me, kind Providence seemed willing to reward me, at length for the pains I had taken to penetrate a forest so gloomy and uninviting, in the course of my travel this day, when hunger had drivch me almost to the last extremity, I had the good fortune to discover a wild turkey's nest, containing thirteen eggs! with what a transport of joy did I view this welcomed prize! which to me at that moment was far more acceptable than what would have been their bulk in gold! such indeed was my hunger at the moment, that I had devoured nearly one half of them, before I gave myself time to reflect that in my then weak bodily state, having been for so great a length of time without food, I ought to have eaten sparingly. Having secured the remainder of the eggs, and feeling much recruited by the unexpected repast I again set forward with the fond expectation of reaching some settlement, before I should be again compelled to endure the pains of hunger:

But alas, how true is it that when we poor unhappy mortals, conceive ourselves almost within the reach of the object of our pursuit, are unexpectedly precipitated into a state of inconceivable sorrow and disappointment, such indeed proved the result of my endeavours to reach some hospitable mansion, where I should not only be secure from the further annoyance of the savages and wild beasts of the forest, but should probably obtain something to satisfy the cravings of nature. Toward the close of the day I had descended a valley to seek a shelter for the night, when I was aroused by the sound of some shrill voices, which seemed to proceed from a distance, as I conceived myself now not far from some christian settlement, I concluded they were voices of some friendly persons whom kind Providense had selected.

to extricate me from the difficulties which attended me ; whether they be friends or foes (thought I) will meet them, for I began to conceive it impossible for man to render my situation worse than it then was. To prevent being passed unnoticed, I hallowed as loud as the weak state of my lungs would permit me, I soon discovered that I had not only been heard by these people, by their answering, but I soon perceived by the rustling of the leaves that they were approaching the very spot where I stood ! the bushes which surrounded me were so extremely thick as to conceal them from my view, until within a few yards of me, when to my inexpressible horror, I perceived them to be savages, and of the very nation from which I had so recently escaped ? thus were all my expectations of a speedy relief, in a moment blasted.

They made me their prisoner, and as their number exceeded one hundred, and had with them a number of human scalps, and three young men prisoners, I had no doubt but that they were on their return from an expedition against some of the white settlements. They bound me in the manner they had the other unfortunate captives, and weak and emaciated as I was, forced me to keep their pace for three days, when I was fortunately rescued from their merciless hands by Lieut. Brown, and his brave little company of soldiers !"

FINIS.

The Indians Killing & Scalping,

THIRTY PERSONS,

Men, women and children, were most inhumanly butchered, tortured and scalped on the 13th March last, at a small settlement in St. Charles County (Mississippi) of which the following are the particulars.

Extract of a letter from Vincennes, and St. Louis received in New York, dated March 15th and 17th, 1815.

“ THE Indian hostilities continue in this country, the savages have killed and scalped more of the unfortunate inhabitants in this quarter the last six weeks than they have done for the nine months past. A few days since a company under command of the brave Capt. Gallaway was attacked and defeated by the savages, and Capt. G. and most of his company killed. The Indians encouraged by their success, on the 11th made a desperate attack on the defenceless inhabitants of a small village in St. Charles county : thirty of whom they barbarously killed and scalped, and took twelve captives ! from two of the latter who were so fortunate as to make their escape, I

have learnt the particulars of the tragical event, which are as follows :

" At twelve o'clock at night of the 18th inst. a large body of Indians, of nearly two hundred in number, surprized the inhabitants of the little village of Solen, the inhabitants were in a profound sleep and unalarmed until the enemy had broken open their doors and with uplifted tomahawks were surrounding their beds ! before they had time to rise, the savages began the perpetration of the most inhuman barbarities ! no language can express the cruelties which were committed, in less than one hour a great part of the unfortunate inhabitants were slain and the whole village enwrapt in flames : A detail of the cruelties committed by the barbarians cannot be read without horrer. They ravished, rifled, murdered and mutilated the inhabitants without distinction of age or sex, without any other provocation or incitement than brutal lust and wantonness of barbarity ! such monsters of barbarity ought certainly to be excluded from all the privileges of human nature, and hunted down as wild beasts, without pity or cessation. A few of the inhabitants escaped in their shirts, but it

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was ascertained that thirty of them were slain and twelve of them carried away into captivity. The enemy after destroying the inhabitants, killed all the horses and cattle which they could find, with the exception of about thirty of the former which they loaded with their plunder and drove off.

Two of the captives a few days after their capture were so fortunate as to make their escape, who state the particulars of many of the instances of barbarity exercised upon the prisoners of different ages and sexes, which, although supported by indisputable evidence, are of two shocking a nature to be presented to the public, it is difficult here to observe that the scalping knife and tomahawk, were the mildest instruments of death. That in some cases torture by fire and other execrable means were used.

It is worthy here of remark that one of the houses which was attacked by the savages in Selen (and the only one that was preserved) was bravely defended by those within, until relieved by a company of soldiers the morning ensuing. This house was occupied by Mons. Leyero, his wife, four sons and six negro servants.

Mons. L. being under apprehensions of a visit from the savages, had a few days previous, taken the precaution to supply himself plentifully with ammunition, muskets &c. This house was furiously attacked by the whole body of Indians, but Mons. L. having furnished his family with each a musket, gave them so warm a reception that they soon gave way, and fled in the rear of the house for shelter, they here attempted to make a passage through with their tomahawks, and succeeded in cutting a hole sufficiently large for one to enter at a time, but the family having timely notice of this, furnished themselves with hatchets, and guarding the passage, beat out the brains of six of the savages who attempted to enter successively ; in this heroic manner did the besieged family defend themselves until the dawn of day, when they were relieved by a company of soldiers from St. Louis on whose approach the enemy fled with precipitancy, Madam L. it is stated in this affair displayed uncommon proofs of female fortitude and presence of mind, she not only assisted in loading the muskets as fast as they were discharged but in two or three instances discharged them

Herself with the best effect upon the daring besiegers, during the whole attack the Indians kept up a loud and terrific yell which was increased at every discharge of musquetry; probably for the purpose of drowning the cries and lamentations of such as were wounded of their party! this gallant little band must have killed a considerable number of the savages, as they discharged their pieces several times each, but the latter having taken the precaution in order to conceal their number killed, to throw them into a neighbouring river, it could not be ascertained what number of their party were slain; twelve dead bodies were picked up on the shore.

One of the two captives which made their escape from the enemy, was a lad but ten years of age, having found means to liberate himself while the Indians lay asleep, he succeeded in creeping at a distance from them unnoticed, and shortly after was so fortunate as to fall in with one of the horses which the Indians had taken from Solen, which he mounted and arrived in safety at St. Louis two days after.

As soon as the inhabitants of St. Louis had information of the destruction of St. Louis, and the horrid butchery of its inhabitants, a company of volunteers were immediately raised and sent in pursuit of the enemy, they are commanded by bold and experienced officers, and I have no doubt but they will give a good account of the enemy if they are so fortunate as to overtake them.

Thus we find that Indian treaties in this quarter do not secure us from the depredations of the savages. It is impossible to give a just idea of the distress into which this event has thrown the inhabitants, especially those of the out settlements. We have for some time been of opinion that the spring would open with a general attack on the frontiers, in which event we did not expect we should escape, it seems the enemy are determined to take advantage of our defenceless situation; we consider this melancholy event as the forerunner of other attacks of a more serious nature, and which may involve us in ruin.

Beside the above there has been several other instances of barbarous murder by the savages within a few weeks. About ten days since a strolling party of Indians, five in number, entered a house situated a few miles to the west of this, when they first entered there were only the woman of the house and a small black girl within, the girl they succeeded in killing while attempting to make her escape from the house, but before they had time to effect their nefarious design upon the woman, her cries brought her husband and his negro man to her assistance, they were ditching in a field but a few rods from the house, when suddenly alarmed by the screeches of the woman, they with each a club, reached the house just in season to save her life, the savages on their approach attempted now in turn to make their escape, but two of them were killed by the man and his negro before they could get out of the house, and a third severely wounded."

THE END